

FEATURES

Pollution and the environment

Metal smelters make their contribution to air pollution

By Mustafa M. Salma

This is the second in a series of articles by Mr. Mustafa Salma on pollution and the environment that will appear regularly in this space in the Jordan Times. The writer is presently working as chief of Air Pollution Section at the Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs' Department of the Environment. Mr. Salma studied and worked in the United States for 20 years, including a term of eight years as technical supervisor for water and Air Pollution Laboratories at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in San Francisco, California.

Secondary metals industries in Jordan consist of lead, aluminium, brass, and copper, zinc and iron foundries. The basic raw materials for the smelters are obsolete domestic and industrial scrap and imported lead and zinc ores.

At the smelters the scrap is sorted by hand according to metal type. Large pieces of metal are cut into convenient sizes for charging the smelters. It is a batch process where a single smelter can melt one to three metals in one operation.

There are two types of furnaces used to produce the most common types of metals: the pot furnace, or crucible, and the blast furnace which is locally made and simple in design. The fuel used is diesel, mixed with dirty, discarded automobile engine oil and forced air. However, in the iron foundry, coke is used in addition and air for combustion is forced into the blast furnace, causing the coke to burn and melt the metal. The molten metals either flow out through a rapchale, are spooned out manually or poured directly into casting molds of various sizes and shapes and are allowed to solidify at normal ambient plant temperature.

The primary emissions from these smelters are particulates consisting of lead, zinc, copper, iron and aluminium oxides. Sulphur oxides are released by the oxidation of sulphur in the fuel used. Carbon monoxide is released by the reduction of metal oxides by carbon in the blast furnace. Nitrogen oxides are formed by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen caused by the high temperatures associated with the smelting.

Dust arises from dirt on the metal charge and from powdered material, fines, in the coke furnaces. Other exit gases from the furnaces are fly ash, soot and smoke.

The smelters are mostly located

in the populated sections of Amman's metropolitan area. The smelters are housed in run-down shacks, and, in most cases, the floors are sandy and unpaved. The smoke stacks, are worn out by the heat and diffuse the smoke internally as well as externally into the atmosphere. Pollution control equipment does not exist.

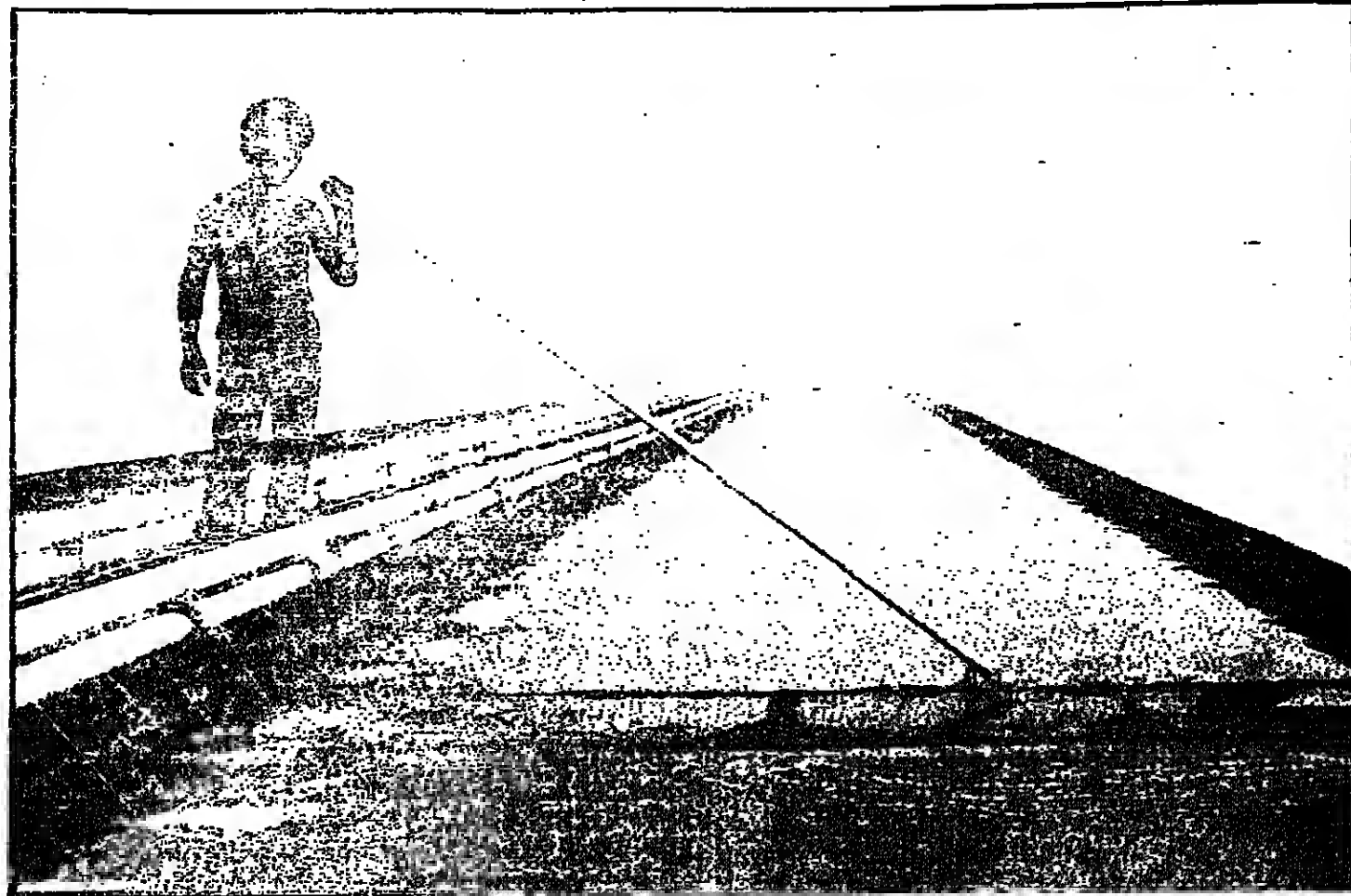
The health conditions of the smelters' workers are pitiful and appalling. They are exposed directly to the heat and toxic fumes from the furnaces without any means of protection. To make matters worse, some workers live in the smelters under squalid conditions. Furthermore, the pollutants emitted outside have an ill effect on the residential area's populace and on the adjacent restaurants' and cafes' patrons.

Effective decisions must be made to remedy the situation, but the solution is not simple. Air pollution control equipment is difficult to install on primitively designed and worn out furnaces. Some smelters will have to be moved from the populated areas into more suitable locations allotted to them by the government at a minimum cost and with compensation. In the meantime, workers' health must be protected. They should be provided, with this personal protective equipment free of charge. Asbestos gloves or mittens which protect the hands against heat, cobalt blue lenses which protect the eyes when looking into hot furnaces, respirators which guard against vapours, fumes and dust, overalls and periodic health check-ups.

The fundamentals of safety remain constant. Once they are enforced and learned by the careful workers, they govern their actions somewhat automatically. Human life is worth saving. We cannot absolve ourselves by simply reasoning that all accidents are an act of God.

In the face of growing population

Futuristic farming produces techniques to make world food supply abundant



A worker cleans a shrimp raceway at Puerto Penasco. Light in each of the eleven aquacells at the shrimp farm varies, depending on the filtering and transference capabilities of its plastic covering. Under the direction of Carl Hodges, who has

By Sandy Greenberg

Whirling drums, overhead trolleys, vertical growing boards, salt water irrigation—hardly the usual tools of agriculture.

Not yet. But according to scientists at the University of Arizona's Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL) all of these are practical, and have the potential to be extremely feasible commercially.

And such futuristic farming techniques are needed. As the world's population continues to rise and resources dwindle, new methods of food production must be developed. New areas for growing must be found.

Approximately one seventh of the earth's surface and more than 35,000 kilometres of the earth's coastlines are desert—harsh envi-

ronments not suited to agriculture. ERL is working to change this picture.

According to Carl Hodges, ERL's director, "Everything here at the lab... is aimed at cultivating new land, specifically the sea coasts, that border the desert. At ERL, we're attacking the entire spectrum of food production. We're trying to create self-sufficient farming complexes—interdependent systems that will sustain the production of food, energy and water along desert coastlines. As researchers, we're looking at new plant species that have the potential to become 'superstars,' like the winged bean and the tapary bean. As entrepreneurs, we're trying to invent ways of increasing production with existing crops in new environments—raising saltwater

penaeid shrimp in aquaculture farms, for instance—and making them economically viable."

New methods

In a couple of plastic greenhouses in the desert near Tucson, Arizona, imaginative visions are becoming reality: A two and a half metre plastic drum revolves around a tube of light. Lush green spinach plants grow from the drum's inner wall. In an outer chamber which simulates gravity, their roots are sprayed with a nutrient mist giving food and water. Funded by Kraft Corporation, the drum is to be part of a prototype Community of Tomorrow scheduled to open at Florida's Disney World this year. Its applications are far-reaching. A growing environment which makes up

for lack of soil and gravity, it could be used by astronauts—or space colonists—to grow fresh vegetables in space.

Moving trolleys circulate around the greenhouse on their overhead tracks. Prolific tomato plants, their spidery roots trailing underneath, thrive on them.

Vertical boards of Styrofoam, covered with lettuce plants, lean together in long rows—and allow for vastly increased yields. Floating on a pool are Styrofoam boards holding lettuce plants. In the pool are catfish feeding on the roots and fertilising the nutrient-rich water. Over the pool are melons growing on an A-frame trellis. When the lettuce boards are removed at harvest time, the melons will be shaken off into the water, unbrushed.

Bush beans, corn and pole beans grow in alternate rows, helping each other by their proximity. Beans are legumes and so can produce their own fertiliser from nitrogen in the air. Corn, which cannot do that, is fertilised by the beans. The corn stalks serve as poles for the beans.

The melons, catfish and lettuce illustrate an interdependent

ecosystem of crops. The corn and beans illustrate intercropping. Both are hallmarks of ERL. As Hodges puts it, "Finding a use for everything, that's the challenge; finding a use for every inch of space and (every) waste product, making the systems independent, and producing enough energy on site to power the station..."

At Puerto Penasco, ERL's ubiquitous weed found in many parts of the world, are chummed into biomass to produce methane gas. The leaves and stems of euphorbia, a large genus of plants all have a milky juice, are processed to produce oil. A hectare of plants can yield nearly 25 barrels of oil.

At Puerto Penasco, ERL's Mexican field station, operated in conjunction with the University of Sonora, scientists are harvesting halophytes—salt-tolerant plants. Research is yielding crops which can be irrigated with sea water and used as livestock forage. Halophytes, unlike other plants which try to exclude salt from their systems, are able to absorb salt and deal with it internally; the botanical process is not yet completely understood. But it means that plants can work to remove salt and mineral buildup from land that has become desert, that halophyte crops can be used to reclaim land.

New crops

And new crops are being discovered. Of the hundreds of thousands of green plants on earth, humankind depends on just 30 species to provide most of its sustenance. According to Roger Ravelle, professor of sciences and public policy at the University of California in San Diego, eight species of cereal supply three-quarters of our food energy—and corn, wheat and rice alone provide three-quarters of that. Developing additional plants as potential crops could help to ease our dependency on the new food plants now harvested. Some of these crops will be halophytes.

Next to the green halophyte plots are long aquacells—curved plastic greenhouses with a new use. Each contains two shrimp raceways some 60 metres long and three and a half metres wide. In them, shrimp are raised and harvested, using far less energy and capital than required for the operation of a shrimp boat. Waste water coursing from the shrimp raceways goes on to irrigate the halophyte fields.

Far-fetched and futuristic as much of this work may seem at first glance, ERL and its experiments are practical, and have the backing and support of a variety of non-profit and big business organ-

isations. The Middle East, Africa, the Caribbean, and Central and South America—all have coastal deserts where commercially sponsored ERL greenhouses are now at work, helping to increase the food supply for those diverse regions.

In 1982, the world's first salt-water controlled-environment shrimp farm will open in Hawaii with the backing of Coca-Cola and the F.H. Prince Company. Per hectare the farm will produce a yield equal to the yearly haul of a dozen shrimp boats.

Near Tucson, a commercial farming company, using ERL designed greenhouses, is producing 2.25 million kilograms of tomatoes and cucumbers annually on four and a half hectares of land. This yield is up to 20 times that of open field farming.

New hopes

Although the problems of world food production are immense, the vision and imagination and pragmatism of the ERL scientists are paying off as they work to virtually invent a new kind of agriculture. Under the direction of Hodges, the lab is able to manipulate levels of sunlight, control water and air temperature, protect crops from weather and sandstorms, and control pests. The resulting "high-density agriculture in controlled environments" is termed by Dr. Ralph Richardson, former director of natural and environmental sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, as "one of the most advanced and unique technologies that anyone has ever seen."

According to Carl Hodges, "The theme of this place (is) combining the marketable with the visionary. And finding new ways to feed ourselves."

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Randa Habib's
CORNER**Addresses: A Chinese puzzle**

When you give your address to a new acquaintance, what do you do? Do you indicate a well-known land near your residence, or do you play boyscout and sketch a meticulous map or do you just give up and pass by your friend yourself?

Addresses in Amman can be a real Chinese puzzle. Of course, most of our streets have been labelled and it is said that the municipality insists on picking the names from Arab history.

If one street name, Dik Al Jhm Al Mahmassani (it is near the 3rd Circle in Jabal Amman) is hard to pronounce others are not, like Britra Street or King Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz Street. But the problem of the apartment buildings stays; few are numbered and when they are, it is still difficult to find the right number in the right street.

Think of it; try as you read this to imagine that you have to give a person a particular address. You will immediately think "near..." But then to a perfect stranger this "near..." practically means nothing.

Should a tourist stop one day and ask you the way to the Ministry of Tourism, you can only tell him: "It is in Jabal Amman you reach the 3rd Circle, pass by the Ministry of Information, the J.N. and the American Centre, turn right then straight and you will then see to your right the building of the Ministry of Tourism. You cannot miss it."

Yes but to do so, this tourist should know the location of the Ministry of Information or the U.N.

Would it not be easier to be able to simply say that the Ministry of Tourism is No 1436, 111/83 of Mutassabi Street?

Yet it is really simple. The numbering of the buildings in Amman would be continued and we should introduce in our daily language the use of street names and building numbers.

Taxi drivers, for example, should sit for a test on their knowledge of the streets and their names; and last but not least to insist that the mail is properly and correctly addressed.

Things will then be simplified for all.

Seminar opens on use of cement; production expected to reach 2m tonnes

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the use and application of cement in the construction industry began at the premises of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on Sunday.

Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri delivered a speech at the opening of seminar indicating that cement production in Jordan rose from 200 tonnes per day in 1954 to 3,500 tonnes at present. He said the figure is expected to reach 6,500 tonnes next year. Against that, Jordan's consumption of cement this year is expected to reach 2 million tonnes, costing JD 70 million.

Mr. Masri said the aim of the seminar is to highlight the importance of this vital industry and the significance of its good use as well as the factors affecting it and its usefulness for the national economy. Working papers in the seminar will deal with many important points related to the methods of developing the cement industry in terms of quality and quantity.

Mr. Masri said he hoped the Jordan Cement Factories Company could participate in establishing a research centre for cement and concrete for continuous study on this vital material in order to produce everything that is new into the industry.

2 embezzlement gangs apprehended in Amman

By Ahmad Kreishan
Petra

AMMAN — The anti-narcotics and embezzlement department apprehended in the last two weeks two gangs engaged in circulating forged checks in Amman. Anti-narcotics and embezzlement department Director Lt.-Col. Hani Al Qudah told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Col. Qudah said the first gang consisted of six members, who came to Amman from the United States with checks issued by a bank in Chicago amounting to \$1 million. Immediately after their arrival in Amman, gang members began to cash the checks from the money changers, and cashed JD 15,000 before a money changer discovered that the checks were forged.

The members of the gang were arrested two hours after the money changer reported the incident to the department. The rest of the checks were seized and sent to the courts. The gang is using Chicago as its headquarters and is linked to an organised crime gang there. INTERPOL offices throughout the world were informed about the gang.



Forged passport used by one of the embezzlers apprehended in Amman. (Petra photo)

As for the second gang, he said, it is composed of Lebanese nationals using Beirut as its headquarters and engaged in printing forged checks there.

Two gang members came to Amman and cashed a forged check amounting to JD 93,000 from a money changer, who discovered later that the check was forged.

The two gang members were arrested. The gang members also used forged passports and cashed several forged checks in several parts of the world until they were finally arrested in Jordan. The forged checks were all issued in the name of the Al Rajihi money exchange enterprise in Saudi Arabia.

Anani back from ILO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani returned to Amman on Saturday evening after heading the Jordanian delegation to the four-day meeting of the 68th session of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference, held in Geneva on June 1.

Dr. Anani said the participants in the conference discussed several topics, notably the report of the ILO director-general, which dealt with the role of youth in the labour market.

The report also dealt with the results of the two ILO missions to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories to study the conditions of the Arab workers and businessmen.

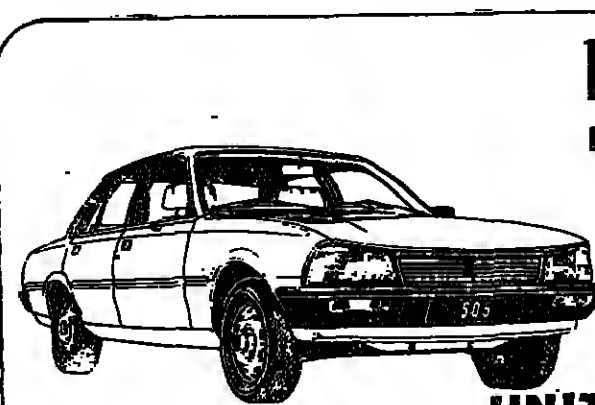
Dr. Anani visited Britain after Geneva and discussed with British officials the possibility of benefiting from the British experiment in social security, labour statistics, labour safety and health, and vocational training. The minister said he delivered a speech at the British-Jordanian friendship society on the Jordanian labour market.

Balqa aids Lebanon with JD 27,000

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman city contributions committee met on Sunday morning under Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni and decided to draw up the basis for the contributions to be made by commercial banks to the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, with a minimum contribution of JD 25,000 for each bank. Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib said the contributions made in the governorate so far totalled JD 27,000.

Meanwhile, President of the Jordanian Red

Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Qourah has called on the heads of the professional trade unions, chambers of commerce and industry, and charitable societies to attend the meeting at the society premises on Tuesday. A spokesman for the society said that the society received a list from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) containing the medicines needed for the relief operations, and anyone willing to offer medicines can call the society at telephone numbers 73141 and 73142.



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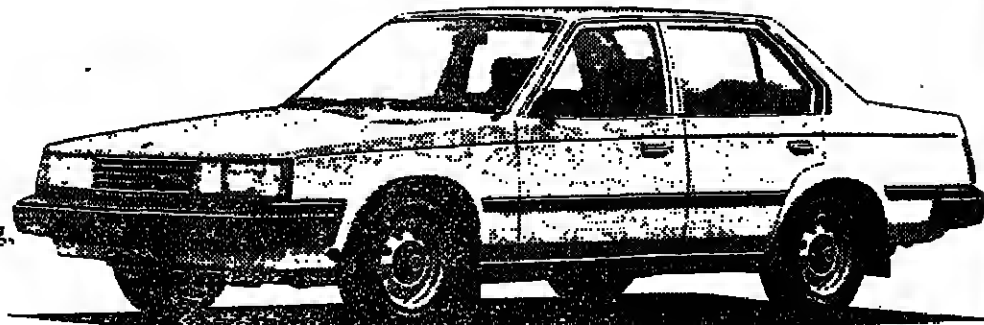
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How long can the sadness last?

THE SAUDI Arabian "warning" to Israel against occupying Beirut runs the great risk of further discrediting the Arabs as a collection of pseudo-states more inclined to talk than to act. And then again, the Saudi move could prove to be the start of the process by which the Arab World begins to regain its self-respect, and its ability to act. There have been so many previous Arab statements about using all of our potential to confront the Israeli enemy that one's instinctive reaction is to yet another such statement is to disregard it as hollow rhetoric. Time will tell what is the truth.

In the meantime, however, the common theme running throughout the masses of Arab people is one that does not allow for much more rhetoric. The powerful sense of shame and disbelief among Arabs who have watched in silence as the American-backed Israeli army systematically invaded, occupied

and pacified yet another piece of Arab land is such that there cannot be very many more empty verbal threats from Arab leaders before the entire Arab World bursts apart in a fit of rage and exasperation.

Saudi Arabia obviously thought hard before issuing the warning that it did. We hope that it is prepared to back its words with action, as we are certain that if the Saudis took the lead in actually using all of their potential and their resources to confront Israel and its American backers they would find the rest of the Arab people anxious to join in the struggle. The situation now sees Israel as the military master of the region, making Arab material wealth an illusory asset that is directly or indirectly under the control of Israel and its financiers and armours in Washington. Action, not words, will change the sad reality we endure today.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordanian-Romanian statement exemplifies peace-loving

The joint statement issued yesterday at the end of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Jordan reflects the depth and comprehensiveness of the talks which His Majesty King Hussein had with the Romanian president, as well as the significance of the results of the visit whether as regards relations between the two friendly countries, or as regards the overall current situation in the Middle East.

The joint statement reaffirmed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East dispute and the main reason for the dangers threatening peace in the Middle East, as well as that of the world.

Out of their understanding of the dangers posed by the Palestinian problem, the two leaders defined in the joint statement the means which should be followed to reach a just, durable and comprehensive solution of this issue, based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and on the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the inevitability of the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in any international effort

aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement. The issuance of the joint Jordanian-Romanian statement has coincided with the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the regional and international plots to liquidate the Palestinian people and their armed revolution, and this renders the statement more significant.

The unprecedented barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon is entering its third week and taking place under the pretext of working for peace. This peace, for the Zionist invaders and their American allies, means the obliteration of the Palestinian national identity and the liquidation of the Palestinian presence by military action, as well as overt plotting in order to impose capitulation on the area, to turn it into a Zionist-American area of influence, to loot its resources and to destroy the aspirations of its peoples for progress and prosperity.

The path of peace charted by the Jordanian-Romanian statement represents the will of the international community, and consequently, should be the goal of all the peace-loving forces in the world.

Al Dustour: PLO is Israel's counterpart, in war and peace

The joint Jordanian-Romanian statement on President Ceausescu's visit to Jordan dealt with the question of peace at a time when Israel is carrying out its aggression on Lebanon. This clearly indicates that Jordan and Romania believe that an end should be put to the inhuman tragedies caused by the Israeli aggression on the Arabs.

The statement defined the acceptable basis for any peace process in the area, based on Israel's full withdrawal from all the Arab areas occupied in the June 1967 aggression. This was a clear reference that the Israeli forces that invaded Lebanon and destroyed many of its towns and villages were carrying out a subversive, irresponsible action which can only be absolutely rejected, denounced

and condemned from the international point of view.

The statement also pointed out the need for convening an international conference under U.N. auspices with the participation of all the concerned parties, including the PLO. This is important in itself, because the PLO is capable of fighting Israel, and consequently it should be its counterpart in the peace negotiations. The criminal invasion of Lebanon has not undermined the PLO's international prestige. Furthermore, the failure of the Camp David efforts and plots made the rejection of the American monopoly of the peace endeavours and the participation of the Soviet Union an essential matter.

'Resign, resign' transformed suddenly into 'Rule Britannia'

By Barry May
 Reuter

LONDON — Britain's victory over Argentina in the Falkland Islands has thrust Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to triumphant heights after seemingly facing the humiliation of defeat.

Ten weeks ago, Mrs. Thatcher and her ministers faced howls of "resign, resign" as they struggled to explain to parliament how Argentina's seizure of the islands had taken them by surprise.

Her political stock was already at an historic low. Opinion polls rated her Britain's most unpopular prime minister ever because of her handling of the British economy.

Today she is basking in national acclaim after proclaiming victory

to cheering parliamentarians and being serenaded by crowds singing "Rule Britannia" outside her Downing Street residence.

Iron lady, warrior queen

The 56-year-old shopkeeper's daughter who became Britain's first woman prime minister three years ago and rapidly earned a reputation as "the iron lady", has now taken on the mantle of a warrior queen in the eyes of her admirers.

Her political stock has soared since she surprised Argentina and most of the world by vowing to restore British rule to a remote group of islands populated by 1,800 sheep farmers determined to fly the British flag at any cost. Even when the toll of battle

began to mount — as many as 250 men killed, seven ships sunk, and at least 15 aircraft lost — the government continued to enjoy public approval.

Opposition politicians wondered nervously whether Mrs. Thatcher would seize the moment of victory to call a snap general election.

But the idea that the government would try to engineer an election on the outcome of the expedition was rejected by Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the ruling party, member of Mrs. Thatcher's war cabinet and close confidant of the prime minister.

An early political victim of the crisis was Lord Carrington, who stepped down as foreign secretary, taking with him two senior foreign office ministers.

Who claims victory?

Now that the conflict is over, the future of defence secretary John Nott is also uncertain, political sources said. Some members of parliament believe a cabinet reshuffle cannot be ruled out.

Media chiefs, complaining about his ministry's handling of news and press facilities, said Argentina was at times winning the propaganda war.

In a radio interview, Mr. Nott rejected suggestions that he should resign because his cost-cutting policy of reducing the strength of the navy had failed.

Mr. Nott, whose resignation was rejected by Mrs. Thatcher at the time when she accepted that of

Lord Carrington, said: "There is no reason for me to resign now after a great victory by British forces."

On the opposition side David Owen, the former cabinet minister who now heads the social democrats in parliament, appeared most likely to emerge a winner with his considered pronouncements just when his former cabinet colleague Roy Jenkins, freshly returned to parliament, as a social democrat, was trying to re-establish himself as a political heavyweight.

But the Social Democratic Party as a whole suffered from the conflict and for the Labour Party, the Falkland crisis was the cause of yet another rift between its feuding left and centre-left factions.

Betrayed Argentina moves closer to Third World and Latin America

By Claude Regin
 Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — The surrender of the Argentine troops on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) may lead to an end of hostilities with Britain, but Argentina is likely to remain at odds for years to come with Western Europe and the United States and seek a new place for itself in the world.

Most diplomatic analysts believe that the result will be a temporary realignment of Argentina's foreign policy towards closer relations with the Third World in general and Latin America in particular.

The dispute with Britain and soured relations with London's allies have been a traumatic experience for Argentines, mostly descendants of European immigrants who considered their country a bastion of Western civilisation in Latin America.

Argentines complain that their April takeover of the bleak wind-swept archipelago to which they had laid claim for a century and a half met with hostility and misunderstanding from those countries they fell closest to.

This led to soul-searching on Argentina's place in the world. Diplomats point to a revival of Argentina's connections with the non-aligned movement.

The well-publicised embrace between Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and Cuban leader Fidel Castro at a non-aligned meeting in Havana earlier this month would have been unthinkable only two months ago.

Argentina joined the grouping under the late populist dictator Juan Domingo Peron in 1973, but began to distance itself after the military seized power three years later.

But an often-heard remark these days throughout Argentina is: "Now at least we know who our real friends are."

Although some countries objected to Argentina's use of force in the April 2 takeover of the islands, its claim to sovereignty mustered overwhelming support at the Havana meeting and will be useful when or if the issue goes to the U.N. General Assembly where the Third World has a built-in majority.

No rapprochement with East

While forging closer ties with a Third World movement headed by communist Cuba, there seems little likelihood that Argentina's staunchly anti-communist military government will initiate a similar rapprochement with Moscow and its East European allies.

Most Argentine political commentators see the Falklands problem as a North-South issue.

Writing in the daily *La Nacion*, a professor of political history summed up Argentina's current position by saying: "We are a Western nation but we belong to the South, something we never realised until reality tore to bits the dream of an Argentina some believed was similar to Canada or Holland."

Argentina will also strive to forge closer links with a Latin America it had largely ignored and which has shown a certain degree of solidarity throughout the crisis.

Yet regional support has been more rhetorical than concrete because of what may be seen as the political and economic weight of the United States in the Organisation of American States (OAS).

Little less than treachery

Argentina's relations with the United States will probably take longer to mend than with any other country which has sided with London over the Falklands issue. "We fought a war with Britain but we received a stab in the back from the United States," is a recurrent and bitter reaction from average Argentines.

This is a reference to a shift in U.S. policy from a mediating role to that of staunch ally of Britain. While this raised eyebrows in other countries on the continent, in Argentina it was seen as little less than treachery.

The conflict put an abrupt end to blossoming relations between the Reagan administration and the Argentine military junta, who shared the same concern over alleged communist penetration in Central America.

But diplomatic sources said the Argentine government would probably stop short of severing diplomatic relations with Washington on whom it relies to help it soften Britain's position during any future negotiations on the Falklands.



LETTERS

If you do not like the airport looks...

To the Editor:

As one of Randa Habib's fans, even though I have never had the honour to meet the writer, I find her column interesting, fun, and educating. Thus, this letter is an answer to Lamia's letter to the editor, published in the Jordan Times on June 14, 1982.

I do not believe that writing about Jordan's International Airport is "hanging out the Jordanian people's dirty linen for the 'foreigners' to read". I am sure that every foreigner here has seen our airport, and knows all about it without reading this newspaper. Lamia mentions that Habib's column is "rather clumsy, out of place, and out of date". Well you know, I find Lamia's letter to meet all those qualities more so than Randa's articles. I do not believe that hiding facts of life is going to make reality go away. Some unrealistic people, like the writer of the letter, would like to live on cloud nine all the time, and think that by concealing the truth we will make ugliness go away.

True, we are not an affluent nation, and we are not a Western nation, but we need not be in order to have a decent airport that we can be proud of. Instead of nagging so much about the truth being exposed, Lamia should do something more constructive about the whole situation, like face it. The only way for problems to be solved is to expose them. Most affluent Western nations have solved their biggest problems through citizens' concern and criticism, not by beating about the bush and hiding or avoiding the issue.

Lamia seems to really worry about "what will the foreigners think" which is certainly an outdated attitude. I do not believe that Jordan Times readers are all foreigners. She may consider me one, by her narrow-minded and old-fashioned standards; but I certainly consider myself as "one of the family", having a Jordanian husband and two boys by him, and residing in this country. I love Jordan and I am as proud of it as any Jordanian; and as such I will like to help solve its problems, not help hide them from the public eye to satisfy anyone's childish fantasies that everything is just "rosy" and that we must keep a status quo to please the "coffee-drinking ladies" who just like to sit around all day and talk about beautiful things over a cup of coffee or tea and a dozen cigarettes.

If we are going to do away with prejudice and narrow-mindedness, I suggest that we start right at home. Remarks about "those foreigners" are not going to achieve much. Enough worrying about "those foreigners" and enough using "those Egyptian workers". Maybe I care more about those workers than Lamia does, and not only because they are Arabs and "hard working labourers", but because they are human beings and part of this world as I am, and because they touch our lives one way or the other.

Yes, certainly, the pages of the Jordan Times should be better utilised. They should be utilised as learning tools. A newspaper should not just be a bundle of bad news and cold reports stuck together, but rather it should be a means of communication and it should express people's opinions, so that we may learn from each other. We may not always agree, but we always have the choice to express our points of view.

Finally I would like to say that if Lamia does not like the way the airport looks, and feels hurt and threatened by Randa Habib's article, she should do something about beautifying it, and I will be the first one to volunteer to clean up and fix up the place. I very strongly believe that Randa's Corner should continue to be published and look forward to every article; which brings a little sunshine to the Jordan Times. As such, I am offering my standpoint, my help, and at the bottom of this letter I shall proudly sign both my first and last names.

Mrs. Marina S. Rashid
 Suweileh

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
06:30 07:00 07:30 08:00 08:30 09:00 09:30 10:00 10:30 11:00 11:30 12:00 12:30 13:00 13:30 14:00 14:30 15:00 15:30 16:00 16:30 17:00 17:30 18:00 18:30 19:00 19:30 20:00 20:30 21:00 21:30 22:00	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Wide Saragosa Sea 06:45 News 06:50 Paperback 1 June 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 21 Hours News Summary 07:30 World Cup Special 07:45 The Penn. (film) 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Learning Front 08:45 News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:45 Football 10:50 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:30 Sports Review 11:45 World 11:50 Gossip 12:00 News Summary 12:15 The Hobbit 12:30 Maturity 13:00 World News 13:15 News Summary 13:30 World Cup Special 13:45 Conductor's Gallery 14:00 Radio Newcastle 14:15 Brain at Britain 14:25 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 21 Hours News Summary 15:30 Country Side 15:45 Who is Sophie? 16:15 Can Man Live Without God? 16:30 John Peel 17:00 Radio Newcastle 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:15 World Today 18:30 World News 19:00 Paperback Choice 19:15 Sherlock Holmes 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:30 Learning Front 21:00 Outlook 21:30 News Summary 21:45 Stock Market Report 21:55 Look Ahead 21:55 Football Choice 22:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Play it my Way 23:00 Newsweek U.K. 23:15 International Sports: Sports Summary, World Cup and Wimbledon 23:30 Igor Stravinsky 23:45 Short Story

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS	CHURCHES	PRAYER TIMES
American Centre tel. 41-21 British Council tel. 36-17 French Cultural Centre 37-00 Greco Institute 41-93 Soviet Cultural Centre 42-23 Spanish Cultural Centre 24-29 Turkish Cultural Centre 39-77 Hava Arts Centre 81-95 Hussein Youth City 67-81 Y.W.C.A. 41-73 Y.W.M.C.A. 42-51 Amman Municipal Library 36-11 University of Jordan Library 84-35	Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51-760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Gafra (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwath. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 301-28. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 642-40. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37-169.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24-900. Lions Philadelpha Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m. Philadelpha Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 51-261. * Gene Spices and Big Bangs, 18 Nobel Prize winners, at the American Centre. * Paintings by Lebanese artist Bassam Nassar, at the Holiday Inn hotel.	02:48 Fajr 04:30 (Sunrise) Shura 11:57 Dhuhur 15:47 'Asr 20:28 Maghreb 21:14 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT					
This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.					
ARRIVALS					
07:15	.....	Cairo (EA)	18:10	.....	Cairo (EA)
08:55	.....	Aqaba (RJ)	18:30	.....	Baghdad (RJ)
09:00	.....	Cairo (RJ)	19:00	.....	Kuwait (RJ)
09:05	.....	Damascus (RJ)	19:15	.....	Dhahran (RJ)
09:15	.....	Abu Dhabi (RJ)	19:30	.....	Jeddah (RJ)
09:30	.....	Jeddah (RJ)	19:45	.....	Doha
09:45	.....	Kuwait (RJ)	20:00	.....	Cairo (RJ)
09:50	.....	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)	20:15	.....	Baghdad (RJ)
10:00	.....	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	20:30	.....	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:15	.....	Beirut, Larnaca (RJ)	02:10	.....	Cairo (EA)
10:40	.....	Kuwait (SR)			
11:15	.....	Cairo (EA)			
12:30	.....	Moscow (SU)			
14:00	.....	Tripoli (LA)			
15:30	.....	Kuwait (KAC)			
15:30	.....	New York (RJ)			
15:30	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
15:35	.....	Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)			
16:40	.....	Bangkok (RJ)			
17:00	.....	Athens (RJ)			
17:10	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
17:30	.....	London, Istanbul (RJ)			
17:45	.....	Bucharest (RJ)			
18:00	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
18:50	.....	London (BA)			
19:00	.....	Frankfurt (LH)			
20:10	.....	Amsterdam (KL)			
22:30	.....	Baghdad (RJ)			
24:00	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
00:30	.....	Baghdad (RJ)			
01:10	.....	Cairo (EA)			

MONEY EXCHANGE	
JORDAN MARKET	
Local sell/buy rates in fils	
Belgian franc	75.94 76.4
Dutch guilder	131.4 132.2
Egyptian guinea	336.6 342.5
French franc	52 52.3
Iraqi dinar	594.6 593
Italian lire (for 100)	25.7 25.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	140 140.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1224.9 1236.6
Lebanese lira	69.1 69.1
Omani rial	101.3/102.5
Qatari rial	97.1 97.7
Saudi rial	502.1/103.7
Swedish crown	58.4 58.8
Swiss franc	166.9/167.8
Syrian lira	60.7 61.5
U.A.E. dirham	96.2 96.8
U.K. sterling pound	61.7/62.1
U.S. dollar	355.7 357.5
W. German mark	144.7 145.6

DEPARTURES:					
05:00	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
05:15	.....	Frankfurt (LH)			
06:15	.....	Damascus (RJ)			
07:00	.....	Aqaba (RJ)			
07:40	.....	Beirut, Paris (AF)			
08:15	.....	Cairo (EA)			
10:30	.....	Bucharest (RJ)			
11:00	.....	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)			
11:15	.....	Athens (RJ)			
11:30	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
11:30	.....	Geneva, Zurich (SR)			
12:10	.....	Paris, London (RJ)			
13:15	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
13:15	.....	Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)			
14:00	.....	Cairo (RJ)			
14:15	.....	Moscow (SU)			
15:10	.....	Tripoli (LA)			
16:30	.....	Kuwait (KAC)			
16:50	.....	Medina, Jeddah (SV)			

WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Normal summer weather will continue, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Low-high temperature in deg.C	
Amman	18/33
Aqaba	25/38
Deserts	20/37
Jordan Valley	20/38
Yesterday's high temperature	21/37
Humidity	37-43
Winds	Amman 32, Aqaba 37, Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	HOSPITALS	GENERAL
Ambulance 193, 75111 First aid, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 61111 Fire headquarters 22040-3 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56300-2 Electric Power Co. 36381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8	Hussein Medical Centre, R1381-3-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4 Al-Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Mahas, J. Amman 64171-4 Palestine, Shmeisat 845815 University Hospital 67158 Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67227-9 Al-Mushar, J. Hussein 65292 The Islamic, Abdali 64164 Al-Ahli, Abdali 77101-3 Al-Mutajreen 75111 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 91611	Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Police complaints 66412 Price complaints 61176 Telephone: Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.	Grain prices
Apple (African) 450 / 400 Apple (American) 500 / 450 Apple (Double Red) 280 / 200 Apple (Golden) 550 / 500 Apple (Japanese) 530 / 500 Apple (Local) 280 / 200 Apple (Starkun) 300 / 250 Apple (Turkish) 350 / 250 Apricot 350 / 250 Banana (Makassar) 225 / 180 Beans 350 / 300 Broad Beans 170 / 140 Cabbage 100 / 80 Carrot 130 / 120 Cauliflower (white) 230 / 200 Cherries 550 / 500 Cucumber (large) 180 / 150 Cucumber (small) 240 / 200 Eggplant (small) 180 / 140 Figs 140 / 100 Garlic 800 / 700 Grapefruit 100 / 70	Grape leaves 280 / 200 Green onion 90 / 70 Hot Green Pepper 400 / 300 Lemon 220 / 180 Marrow (large) 170 / 140 Marrow (small) 120 / 100 Melon 450 / 350 Okra 400 / 300 Onion (dry) 40 / 30 Onion (green) 90 / 70 Orange (Shamouni) 225 / 180 Orange (Valencia) 120 / 90 Parsley 360 / 300 Peas 500 / 450 Plums 350 / 300 Potato (imported) 150 / 120 Radish 100 / 100 Red Cherries 450 / 400 Sage 450 / 350 Spinach 120 / 90 Sweet Pepper 350 / 250 Tomato 120 / 80 Water Melon (Munkieh) 110 / 80 Water Melon 180 / 140

An Arab oil embargo could harm the West despite glut

By Nicholas Moore
Reuters

ONDON — Arab oil sanctions against the West to exert pressure for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon might be made to bite despite the recent glut in the world market, according to oil company executives.

But they said a still-soft market might mean the Arabs had to cut supply-depressed output so far it would entail major financial sacrifice, if an embargo were to be effective.

fighting has been proposed but a preparatory foreign ministers' meeting has yet to be held.

Arab oil exporters led by Saudi Arabia imposed an oil embargo on the West at the time of the 1973 Middle East war. Sales to the United States and the Netherlands were halted and output generally was progressively cut.

No crippling shortages occurred but the tight market allowed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to take control of world oil prices and

treble them in a year, creating the so-called "energy crisis."

The 1973 embargo is partly to blame for the recent slump in demand for OPEC oil. It prompted a search for oil in "safe" areas like Alaska and the North Sea and the use of more gas, coal and nuclear power.

A further 150 per cent price rise in 1979 accelerated this process and helped tilt the West into a recession that reduced oil demand still more.

Saudi reluctance

Oil company executives said Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest exporter, is probably reluctant to use the Arab oil weapon now.

Such a measure would presumably induce another price boost. But the current Saudi tactic is to try to freeze the existing rate of \$34 a barrel until the end of 1983 on the assumption that price restraint will lure the West back to

OPEC oil.

There is evidence, too, that the tactic is working. Coal demand is rising only sluggishly. Oil companies are shelving costly synthetic fuel projects and the development of high-cost oil fields in the North Sea. Petrol use may be edging up.

But oil company Saudi-watchers do not exclude the pos-

NEWS ANALYSIS

sibility that political pressures might tug Saudi Arabia's oew King Fahd the other way.

The Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), a respected New York trade newsletter, last week portrayed the Saudis and other conservative Arab oil states as frustrated by their Western friends' inability to restrain Israel.

It also saw them as oerous

about the intentions of radical Iran, flushed with victory in recent Gulf war battles with Iraq. Iran takes a militant line against Israel whilst accusing Arab co-servatives of subservience to the West.

Not encouraging

Could an oil embargo work in a market just emerging from a glut so disastrous that at one time it threatened to send prices into a tailspin and wreck the 21-year-old OPEC?

The arithmetic would not be encouraging for the Arabs. Industry estimates suggest their total output does not exceed 13 million barrels daily, compared with more than 20 million in 1979, a peak year. Some face financial difficulties.

So do several ooo-Arab exporters which have also been hit by falling sales and might raise their output if the Arabs cut.

Meanwhile the West responded to the 1973 crisis by creating the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) of the United States, Japan and 19 other Western countries.

The IEA can in theory assume emergency powers to require members to share their oil stocks which it puts at nearly three billion barrels or enough for more than 20 weeks' total imports.

The United States meanwhile depends on Arab oil for little more than 10 per cent of its total oil requirement.

Market analysts calculated that to beat the IEA and offset the capacity of non-Arab exporters to pump more oil, the Arabs might need to cut their already-low output by 25 or 50 per cent. "That would hurt them, but think what it would do to the price," said one oil company economist.

Oil demand

The oil industry is also notoriously jittery, he added. Both the IEA and OPEC pre-

dict that oil demand will revive by up to four million barrels daily by the end of the year.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly raised the possibility that the exporters could retaliate against the West simply by trying to hold OPEC output down where it is, rather than meet rising demand.

Nervous oil companies might then complete the Arabs' work for them by rushing to rebuild their stocks — which are now being drained by 1.5 to about two million barrels daily — and creating a tight, sellers' market.

Indonesia steps up coal exploitation

JAKARTA, (OPECNA) — The Indonesian government is to cooperate with four foreign companies in a coal exploration project in south and east Kalimantan early next year.

A spokesman for Barubara, the state-run coal corporation, said

geological surveys had already been completed and the contractors were expected to reach the exploitation stage within five to eight years.

The companies involved are Arutmin Indonesia, Utab Indonesia, Agip-Consol joint ven-

ture and Kaltim Prima Coal.

The spokesman said many foreign companies were interested in developing Indonesian coal, including Consol Coal Ltd. (USA), a subsidiary of Conoco, and Nisso Iwai (Japan), in association with Mobil Oil (USA).

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SPORTS

Americans likely to dominate '82 edition of Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — Americans seem likely to dominate the first Wimbledon for a decade without Bjorn Borg when the 1982 edition of the world's premier tennis event opens Monday.

For the hundreds of thousands of fans who attend each year, Wimbledon over the past 10 years has been a festival of drinking champagne, eating strawberries and watching Borg.

The peerless Swede made his first significant impact on the game here in 1972, showing his vast potential by winning the junior crown at the age of 16. Three years later he took the first

of five successive men's titles in a remarkable string of 41 consecutive victories which ended with his defeat by American John McEnroe in last year's final.

Borg, just 26, is not the only big name missing here. Ivan Lendl, the 22-year-old Czechoslovak who ran roughshod over all opposition from the end of the last U.S.

Open, has dropped out because of a dislike of grass and a clay court Davis Cup tie in Prague next month.

Argentines Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc are absent and American Eliot Teltscher has decided to sun himself on a Californian beach rather than submit to the demands of the grass court game.

England looks ahead for round 2

BILBAO (R) — England looked virtually certain of a place in the second round of the World Cup with an impressive 2-0 group four win over Czechoslovakia in the San Mames stadium Sunday.

It was a record eighth consecutive victory for England and in those eight games they have conceded only two goals.

Two defensive errors gave them their goals Sunday but they dominated the East European side and

came close to scoring on many occasions.

The win followed an equally impressive victory over France in their opening game and strengthened England's position at the top of the group table.

Manchester City's Trevor Francis, showing he will not easily give up the team place he won through Kevin Keegan's back injury, opened the scoring in the 62nd minute after Czechoslovak goal-

keeper Stanislav Seman dropped a corner from the left by Ray Wilkins.

Five minutes later Czechoslovakia conceded an own goal and were clearly sliding out of the match.

Paul Mariner hit what looked like a half-shot which Seman seemed to have covered. But defender Jozef Barmos, trying to block the ball, deflected it agonisingly slowly just inside the post.

W.Germany recovers, defeats Chile

GIJON, Spain (R) — Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, European Footballer of the Year, scored a brilliant hat trick here Sunday to propel West Germany back into the World Cup reckoning with a 4-1 win over Chile.

Rummenigge, who passed a fitness test only an hour before the kickoff, played a captain's part in leading the West German revival after the misery of Wednesday's Group Two 2-1 defeat by underdogs Algeria in the same El Molinon stadium.

The blond striker scored once in the first half and twice in the second. Substitute Uwe Reinders, who had been on the pitch only three minutes, made it 4-0 with eight minutes to go.


Gustavo Moscoso scored a consolation goal for Chile in the 90th minute when he fired into the far corner of the net from the left of the box. But it was West Germany's day.



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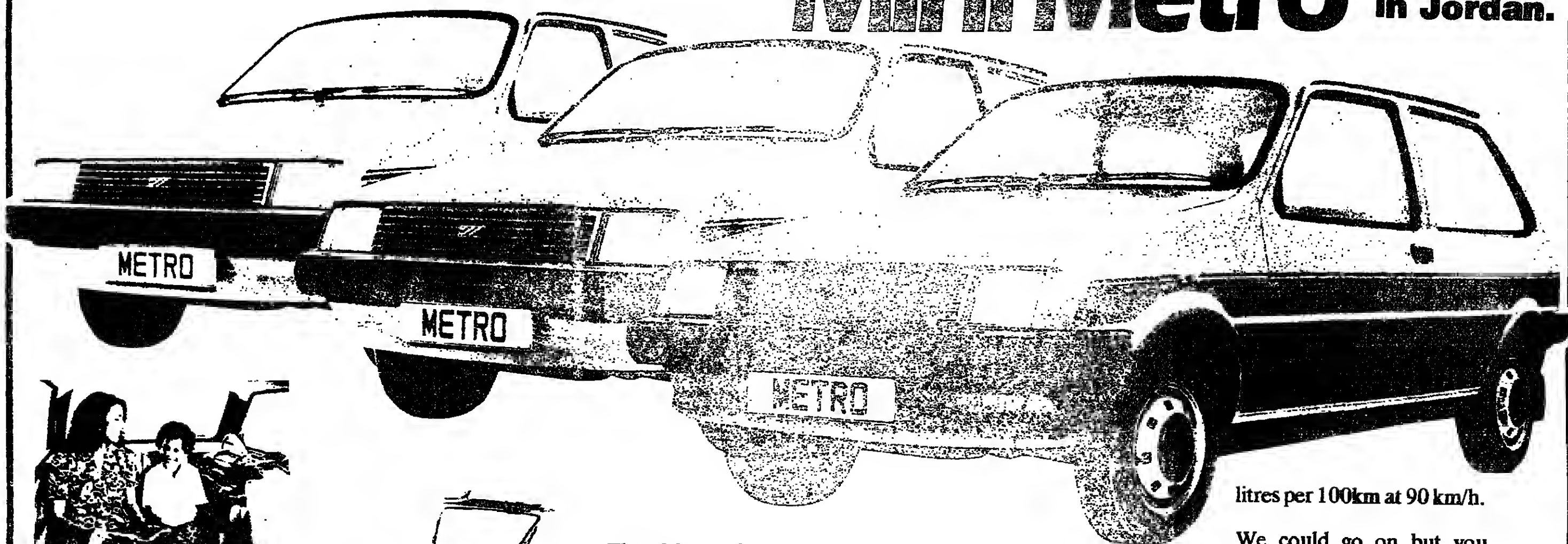
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Hong Kong's Jockey Club is onto a winner

Cottrell seeks the truth behind the old saying that Hong Kong is run by "the Jockey Club, Jardine, Matheson, and the Governor — in that order."

KONG — It is one of the iron-governments employing Hong Kong yet its assets are valued at only one or two billion. Its turnover this year is HK\$10 billion (7 billion) yet its cost is unpaid. Its tax is contribute almost 5 per cent of the government's revenue, yet it is a non-taking concern. It cannot be, yet it has all the custom and.

A singular organisation in Hong Kong is the Jockey Club of Sports Road, Valley. It owns two racecourses, has a monopoly of the locally legal and, from its profits, charitable donations run to hundreds of millions of dollars.

It also operates a lottery and, in terms, the Jockey Club is up with Hong Kong's businesses. Its "stewards" are drawn from a very small circle of men who already know their way around the club's big corporate board.

Michael Sandberg, the Jockey Club's chairman, also chairs Hong Kong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation, effectively the local central bank. The chief executive is General Sir John Archer, formerly the commander of the British forces in Hong Kong and a director of "the bank". Also on the bank's board is Mr. David Newbagg, Jockey Club steward and chairman of Jardine, Matheson, the Hong Kong Land Company and dozens of other concerns.

Mr. Newbagg and Mr. Sandberg will also bump into one another at meetings of the government's exclusive council "Exco" on which they sit alongside fellow stewards Mr. Oswald Cheung QC, and Mr. Li Fook Wo. All but one of the stewards are justices of the peace, and there are many other connections.

Hong Kong is, in short, the sort of place where one position of authority tends to lead to another. It is this concentration of influence which probably inspired the old chestnut, guaranteed to set Hong Kong teeth on edge, that the Colony is run by "the Jockey Club, Jardine, Matheson, the bank, and the governor — in that order" though the order does tend to vary with whoever says it.

Horse-racing is hardly a power-base in its own right, but enthusiasm for it brings together a formidable team, and it is a blue-chip status which goes hand in

hand with the betting franchise from the government. We depend," says Gen. Sir John Archer, "on the confidence of the public."

The public was sufficiently confident in the 1980-81 season to wager HK\$8.75 billion on the Jockey Club's book, and the total this year will probably be more like HK\$10.6 billion.

The club operates off-as well as on-course betting. Off-course betting was granted to the club in 1973 as part of the drive to stamp out illegal bookmakers, and the effect has been dramatic. Last year's club betting turnover, with 120 off-course offices in operation, was 14 times the HK\$610 million turnover seen in 1973.

The club itself has a member of just over 9,000, 200 of whom have voting rights in the election of stewards. They enjoy private facilities for recreation and refreshment, plus the right to own and race horses. Demand for ownership is high, with the club reckoning that at least half its owners make more in winnings than they pay out in the upkeep of their horses.

To cope with demand, the club allocates horse ownership on a ballot system. Members subscribe HK\$40,000 to draw for a horse, and a further HK\$3,900 is payable each month in livery charges.

The history of local racing goes back almost as far as the history of British Hong Kong. A race meeting, probably in Happy Valley, was advertised in 1846, five years after the Colony was settled. Enthusiasts formed themselves into the Jockey Club in 1884, with military men and even the occasional governor among the riders.

The club gained its royal prefix in 1960, and in 1971 it moved racing on to a strictly professional footing to permit stricter control.

The new Shatin racecourse in the New Territories was opened in 1978, and off-course betting has been developed over the past decade.

Passions for horseflesh — on the hoof rather than the plate — run high in Hong Kong among locals and expatriates alike. Race meetings routinely sell out to crowds of over 35,000, and it is not unknown for a local newspaper to devote an entire leader to the merits of a particular form of bet.

Even among those locals who go neither racing nor betting, the Jockey Club is known by another face. Since its articles of association were amended in 1918 to allow it to give to charity, millions of dollars have flowed out of its profits to fund swimming pools, hospitals, schools, cases of individual need and major social projects.

By June last year it had given capital funding of HK\$205 million to endow and oceanarium, Ocean Park near Aberdeen on Hong Kong Island.

More recently, the club has committed itself to spending HK\$300 million on an academy for the performing arts, which is planned to open in the club's centenary year.

The charitable surplus varies according to the club's own funding requirements, but last year's split was representative, with HK\$220 million being transferred to the charities account out of an after-tax surplus of HK\$501 million. Can the club grow much further? The answer is that it would be a brave man who tried to define the limits of the gambling market in Hong Kong, and the policy of gradually opening new off-course betting shops should keep revenues of few points ahead of inflation in the years to come.

— Financial Times news feature.

UMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

LAHDY

OMOB

AITED

NSUIN

IN - THE -

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: UNIFY CRAZE FEWEST TOWARD

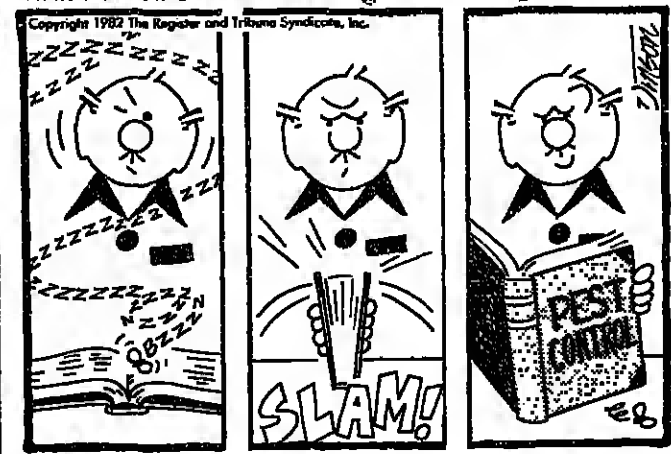
Answer: It seems rather funny that all five vowels appear in this word in their correct order — "FACETIOUS"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE BETTER HALF

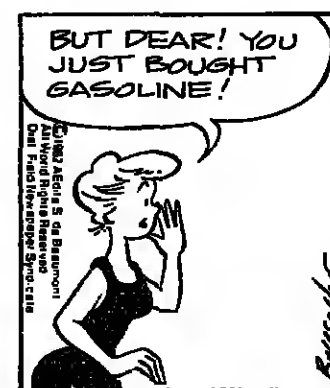
By Vinson



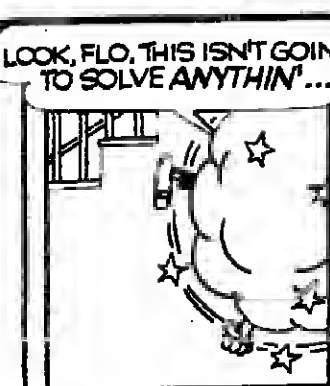
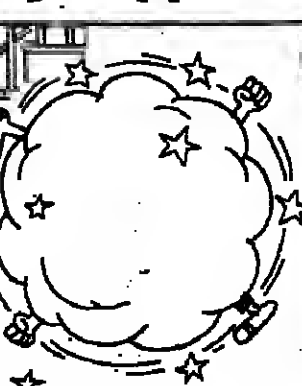
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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime finds it easy for you to put across ideas of considerable scope. An ideal time to be outspoken about your true goals. Be more optimistic about the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to advance in career matters. Communications from a distance require that you make prompt decisions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Engage in a new activity that can help you have added income in the future. Show that you have outstanding ability.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have excellent talents and can now put them to work and gain added benefits. Much care in motion is important now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to be more thoughtful of those you come in contact with today. Be more concerned with your health.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to catch up on correspondence you've been putting off for some time. Take on a more optimistic outlook on life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Begin the new workweek properly by forging ahead where career matters are concerned. Make plans for the future.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have fine ideas that can help you to advance, so waste no time in putting them in operation. Think constructively.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to discharge agreements best and in an orthodox fashion, then carry through. Use more common sense.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Give more attention to associates today and help them with their aims. Show more devotion to loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your work schedule well and you can then accomplish a great deal today. Stick to the tried and true.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more encouraging to others and gain added goodwill. Use tact and diplomacy in handling a business matter.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You know what family members expect of you, so try to please them to the best of your ability. Express happiness.

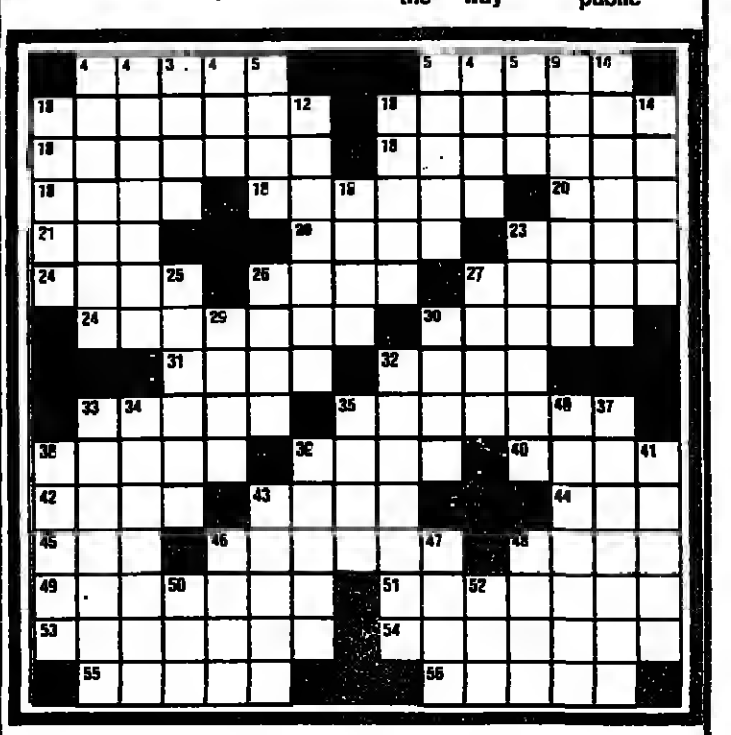
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can think very fast in an emergency and one who can combine mental ability with physical dexterity. Be sure to send to college where the most can be made of these talents and capabilities.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by John H. Hales

ACROSS	28 Sponsor	44 Numero —	13 Loose-
1 Katmandu's	30 Throws	45 5-dollar	14 Shabby
country	31 rocks at	46 Saturated	19 Cathedral
6 Fairway	32 Demise	48 Soumness:	area
problems	33 for short	Lat.	23 Moon
11 Pouched	34 Deal with	49 Roman	goddess
bird	35 satisfac-	historian	25 Lyric
13 Court	36 torly	51 — Falls	poems
figures	37 European	(honeymoon	26 "The Bridge
15 Texas city	38 junipers	spot)	of San —
16 Truancy	39 USMC	53 Safekeeping	Rey"
17 Dark red	40 mambres	54 Want around	27 Military
18 Hang	41 The life	55 Growing	cap
loosely	42 of —	outward	29 Comply with
20 Once named	43 Lahr or	56 Indians	30 Vassel's
21 Baba	44 Parks		objective
22 Dudgeon	45 Idyllic		32 Swerves
23 Chalcedony	46 spot		33 Having
24 Unpunctual	47 Dots of		34 French lace
25 Impose tax	48 land: Fr.		35 Sheeplike
27 Slinger	49 Merriment		36 Provide
			37 knowledge
			38 Spanish
			gentlemen
			39 Schisms
			40 World-weary
			41 Defense
			42 Extort
			43 RBL, for
			short
			44 Levee
			45 Prefix with
			business
			or culture
			50 Gerstwin
			52 Make
			public



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WORLD

Haig raps Soviet missile tests after talks with Gromyko

NEW YORK (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig has accused the Soviet Union of launching a string of missiles over the past few days, after declaring at the United Nations it supported arms control.

Mr. Haig made the accusation after more than nine hours of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, telling a press conference "Such activity belies by specific action the words put forth to the world audience in New York this week."

Mr. Haig did not say that the Soviet Action, involving several missile and anti-missile tests, broke any treaty or international agreement. But his criticism apparently represented a U.S. effort to counter the Kremlin's newly-announced pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

He said Moscow carried out an unusually high level of strategic activity after Mr. Gromyko's speech at a U.N. special session on disarmament.

According to Mr. Haig, the Soviet activity included tests of an anti-satellite weapon, two inter-continental ballistic missile launches, a mobile SS-20 missile launch, a submarine launched ballistic missile test and two anti-missile interceptions.

Mr. Haig said he did not raise the matter during his talks with Mr. Gromyko — their third round of discussions this year — because U.S. information on the tests was gathered together only on Friday night.

Asked whether Washington planned to make an official protest to the Soviet government, Mr. Haig said he wanted to consider the information further.

Kennedy's freeze plan possible platform for bid for presidency

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Democrats are likely to endorse Sen. Edward Kennedy's nuclear freeze plan here this week, thereby giving him a possible platform to launch another bid for the presidency in 1984.

Sen. Kennedy, former vice president Walter Mondale and four other potential Democratic presidential runners are expected to address the 1982 national party conference which starts on Friday afternoon.

At just such a conference in Memphis four years ago, Sen. Kennedy brought delegates cheering to their feet with a rousing speech that started the push for his unsuccessful 1980 presidential campaign.

Early polls show late President John Kennedy's brother leading the field for the Democratic nomination.

A recent poll found 32 per cent

Pravda criticises Reagan

MOSCOW (R) — Talks on arms cuts with the United States would get nowhere unless President Reagan gave up looking at the world as a Roman Caesar, the Soviet daily Pravda said Sunday.

The president's speech to the United Nations last week had shown that U.S. leaders were "latter-day candidates for the post of world dictator", the Communist Party newspaper said.

Most countries had been expecting Mr. Reagan to offer new proposals on reducing nuclear weapons but instead he made an empty propaganda speech full of slander against the Soviet Union, Pravda said.

Pravda said the suggestions Mr. Reagan did make on how to cut arms reflected nothing more than U.S. ambitions to weaken the Soviet bloc and achieve an overall military superiority.

Occupants of the White House seemed to think they had been entrusted by God with the leadership of the world and like the Roman Caesars their only interest was in weakening other countries and strengthening their own empire, Pravda said.

The first Soviet press commentary on Mr. Reagan's speech were relatively mild and appeared to reflect a desire not to escalate polemics before the new arms talks and a proposed U.S.-Soviet summit in the autumn.

But the sharp tone of Sunday's Pravda article suggested Kremlin leaders had been deeply angered by Mr. Reagan's remarks and after consultation had decided to respond in kind, Western diplomats said.

Brezhnev votes, wife absent in local polls

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev voted in local elections Sunday but his wife Viktoria, who normally accompanies him to the polling station, was absent.

Mr. Brezhnev, 75, looked healthy and walked unaided when he cast his vote at a school building in Moscow's Kutuzovsky Prospekt.

where he has a city apartment. He smiled warmly at polling officials when they stood up to applaud him as he entered. He made no remarks except "Thank you" when handed his ballot papers.

Mrs. Brezhnev is seldom seen in public though in the past she has always accompanied her husband on visits to the polls.

Sunday's elections were for local and district councils and for court judges.

Liberty statue needs repairs

NEW YORK (R) — Liberty is in danger and needs \$100 million to save it.

The statue of Liberty, for nearly a century the symbol of the United States, is feeling its age. Experts say its green-tinted copper skin and iron infrastructure need immediate attention.

A commission appointed by President Reagan and headed by Chrysler Corporation chairman Lee Iacocca has begun a fundraising drive to refurbish the statue in New York Bay, given to the United States by France in 1886.

Mr. Iacocca said Saturday \$100 million would be needed to save the 305-foot (90 metre) statue and to restore the nearby Ellis Island as a memorial to America's immigrants. Mr. Iacocca, whose parents were among more than 12 million immigrants who landed at the Ellis Island reception centre between 1892 and 1954, said the commission wants to finish the projects by the statue's centennial.

Shaky Kampuchean coalition expected to pressure Vietnam

No arms for anybody

SINGAPORE (R) — A coalition formed by three resistance groups in Kampuchea should help leading non-Communist nations of South East Asia to maintain pressure on Vietnam to reach a political solution there, according to diplomats here.

Formation of the coalition will also enable the non-Communist Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to take carrot and stick approach in dealing with Soviet-backed Vietnam and time is on the side of the five-member grouping, they added.

ASEAN agreed at a week-long conference here to keep the door open for contact with Vietnam while trying to maintain pressure through the coalition—providing it is able to function in unison against an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, EEC Council President Leo Tindemans and the foreign ministers from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan all firmly endorsed the ASEAN policy line on Indochina while formation of the coalition was welcomed as an achievement for ASEAN's diplomatic efforts to end the four-year-old conflict in Kampuchea.

Vietnam has responded however by denouncing these efforts, with the army newspaper Nhan Dan declaring that ASEAN's "Persistent efforts to help rig up a tripartite Kampuchean organisation are unwise."

The coalition broadens the base of the Khmer Rouge government—ousted from Phnom Penh in January 1979, by Vietnamese-led forces but still the country's representative in the United Nations—by including the non-Communist Khmer National Peoples Front (KNLF) and the Moulineak faction headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Doubts expressed by many ASEAN officials over the ability of the three groups to function in unison were amplified when none of the association's Western allies or Japan would commit themselves to providing material aid to the coalition at this stage.

The officials also said ASEAN's efforts to strengthen the Kampuchean guerrilla groups did not reflect a feeling of hopelessness in reaching a negotiated settlement with Hanoi.

One Western diplomat was quoted in a newspaper here as saying: "The Khmer Rouge appear to have property rights and get the kids too if the shotgun marriage does not hold."

Despite doubts over the coalition's ability to act in unison, ASEAN officials said it would help Democratic Kampuchea gain more international acceptance and hold on to its U.N. seat.

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Arafat: Symbol of Palestinian struggle

BEIRUT (R) — Yasser Arafat, now facing perhaps his greatest crisis as Israeli troops surround Palestinian guerrillas in West Beirut, is the symbol of the Palestinian people and its struggle to establish a homeland.

As elected chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) since 1969, he has guided the movement through troubles that would have toppled many political leaders.

Even in the West, with its tradition of friendship and sympathy for Israel, Mr. Arafat has managed to submerge his image as a guerrilla leader and gain recognition and status in the eyes of a growing number of politicians from many nations.

But the PLO leader's lifestyle and appearance are a constant reminder that the movement was founded on the gun and built its present position through spectacular guerrilla exploits.

Invariably in khaki uniform, wearing the black and white head-dress of his *fedayeen* commandos and with a pistol on his hip, the figure of Mr. Arafat has not changed from the time when he led guerrilla raids against the Israelis in the mid-1960s.

An abstemious bachelor and a man of proven personal courage, he continues in the classic lifestyle of the revolutionary leader, surrounded by armed men, working until dawn, snatching meals on the run, travelling to unannounced rendezvous in Tehran or Moscow or Damascus.

Mr. Arafat — Abu Ammar as he is known to his followers — founded the Fatah guerrilla organisation in 1959. It was to become the highest group in the PLO.

In the 1970s the PLO became increasingly involved in inter-Arab politics and Mr. Arafat, forced to stay on good terms with all the leaders in the region, established himself as a mediator.

Role of mediator

It was a role often fraught with difficulties and disappointments. He was the first international fig-



Yasser Arafat

ure to try to end the war between Iraq and Iran which broke out in September, 1980.

Mr. Arafat moved the main base of the Palestinian struggle to Lebanon, where increasing friction between his people and the local right-wing militias was a major factor in the Lebanese civil war of 1975-76.

The Palestinians were deeply involved in the 1975-76 civil war in Lebanon on the side of Lebanese leftists and their alliance appeared almost certain to win when Syrian troops intervened to end the conflict.

Abu Ammar emerged into the public eye in the late 1960s and was always something of a mystery figure, even when he reached a peak of diplomatic success for the PLO by addressing the United Nations General Assembly in November, 1974.

Almost nothing is known of his personal life, possibly because he has very little. He answers inquiries simply by saying: "No personal questions."

He is bald and has a ready smile on his full lips. But his black and white *keffiyeh* (head-dress), his dark spectacles and what looks like a permanent 10-day growth of beard are the best known aspects of his appearance.

When he addressed the U.N.,

he proclaimed he bore an olive branch but he also wore a leather gun holster at his hip. He called for a multi-racial state in which Muslim, Christian and Jew could live together in peace.

Teenage firebrand

Born in Jerusalem in 1929, the young Yasser joined his father and brothers in fighting Jewish guerrilla organisations while still in his teens.

After the creation of Israel in 1948 he fled to Gaza. From there he moved to Cairo to study engineering and in 1952 he became president of the Union of Palestinian Students in Egypt.

Mr. Arafat graduated in 1957, after fighting alongside the Egyptians in the Suez war the previous year and then moved to Kuwait where, together with school teacher Salah Khalaf, still his right-hand man, he created Fatah.

The name was composed by reversing the Arabic initials of "Palestine Liberation Movement," but it also means "conquest" in Arabic.

In 1964, then president Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria authorised Fatah to open a bureau in Algiers and on the last day of the same year Fatah's military branch, known as Al-Aassa, launched its first operation against Israel.

His activities soon put Abu Ammar in trouble with the authorities of his host countries. He was arrested once in Lebanon and twice in Syria, spending seven weeks in the dreaded Mezza jail in Damascus.

After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war he established secret cells of Fatah within occupied territory, somehow evading the grip of Israeli security, which declared him one of its most wanted men.

By the early 1980s Mr. Arafat appeared to have chosen moderation to further the aims of his movement.

It has looked increasingly likely that he would push for the establishment of an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza, a policy that could bring him into conflict with radicals still intent on the complete destruction of Israel.

Israelis make Lebanese rightists uncomfortable

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli troops who battled their way through Lebanon are now moving freely around part of an Arab capital with their armour for the first time in Israel's 34-year history.

The Israelis are making themselves at home in East Beirut just a stone's throw from Palestinian commando strongholds.

For the Israelis, the western half of Beirut where the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has its headquarters is enemy territory.

The eastern sector of the long-divided city is controlled by the right-wing militias which share Israel's hate of the guerrillas and its opposition to the presence of Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon.

But the rightists say that cooperation with Israel has so far been indirect and there are signs they are uncomfortable with the Israelis cruising so openly in the areas they control.

The road the Israelis are using through East Beirut comes so close to Palestinian and Syrian-controlled districts of West Beirut that the Israeli forces have had to put up make-shift signs in Hebrew to stop their men straying into trouble.

Rightist sources said the signs went up after one Israeli tank took a wrong turning and blundered into a roadblock manned by Palestinian soldiers attached to the Syrian peacekeeping force.

There are hints that the rightists are uncomfortable with the presence of the right-wing forces in East Beirut and the rightist-controlled mountain areas.

Political sources said the rightists did not want to appear as mere puppets of an occupying power. Western diplomat added that the rightists were being treated very much as junior partners by the Israelis, who were telling them little of their military or political plans for Lebanon.

"We are trying not to get overwhelmed by the Israelis," rightist military spokesman Fadi Hayek said with a tired smile. "They are not asking permission for anything," he explained.

As he spoke, Israeli television and radio reporters, all in army uniform, were crowding into his office in the military headquarters of the right-wing militia, forces clamouring for information and help.

Militia officials said one television crew had tried to film in the ravaged commercial district near Beirut port on the dividing line

between East and West Beirut and a dangerous place even at quiet times. The crew was turned back by rightist gunmen.

Mr. Hayek said the only cooperation between the rightists and the Israelis was indirect with the presence of the right-wing forces in East Beirut preventing the escape of any Palestinians, already hemmed in between the advancing Israelis and the sea.

Rightist gunmen have intensified checks on the main crossing point between east and west Beirut. A long slow-moving line of vehicles rools past the checkpoint, and militiamen order any they consider suspicious to pull into a side road for document checks and searches.

But the rightists have not yet helped the Israelis to impose a true siege on West Beirut.

All West Beirut's food and petrol and much of its electricity comes through East Beirut but so far none of the supplies have been interrupted. Rightist officials said that while they did not rule out such action it had not been taken yet, partly out of concern for Lebanese civilians in West Beirut and partly because to do so would be to "participate effectively" in the Israeli siege.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Japan extends emergency aid to Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan has decided to extend emergency aid amounting to \$1 million, to the victims in Lebanon through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Approximately 600,000 inhabitants of Lebanon, including Palestinians, have suffered from the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They badly need emergency assistance of clothing, food stuffs, etc. Under such circumstances U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has just appealed to member countries to extend emergency aid. Japan has demanded again that there should be an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories, hoping this would lead to national unity in Lebanon.

European group provides extensive aid to Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Commission of the European Communities has initiated an extensive aid programme for the relief of victims of the war in Lebanon. 700,000 ECU (approximately \$700,000), has been donated to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva. Two flights left Geneva, last Monday, carrying medical supplies, tents and blankets. Additional flights carrying relief goods are leaving this Monday and on subsequent days. Cash is also being provided to ICRC for local operations in Lebanon. 94 tonnes of milk powder are being flown in on two flights leaving this Monday and on the next. 20,000 tonnes of cereals will be allocated for delivery on an urgent basis to Palestinian and Lebanese victims of the war. The main thrust of the aid effort is being made via the ICRC. However, the food aid which the Community provides to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for its relief work will also be deployed to assist the war victims.

Ankara removes 42 top officials

ANKARA (R) — Military authorities have removed from their posts 42 senior martial law prosecutors and judges, including the colonel who led two cases against former prime minister Bulent Ecevit, the official gazette announced. Col. Nurettin Soyev, who was attached to the Ankara martial law command as chief prosecutor at two separate cases against Mr. Ecevit and for the mass trial of the extreme rightwing Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), is to be replaced by Col. Zeki Egin, the announcement said. Also removed was the Istanbul chief military prosecutor, Col. Suleyman Takkeci, who conducted the case at the trial of the now-banned leftwing DISK trade union confederation and at several other mass trials of leftwing groups.

Qadhafi sends message to Nyerere

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Libyan Energy Minister Abdel Majid Gaoed has arrived here with a special message for Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, the government radio reported Sunday. The radio said that the contents of the message were not disclosed but government sources said it contained an invitation for Dr. Nyerere to attend the meeting in Tripoli in August of the heads of state of the nations belonging to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Mujahedeen hold Tehran responsible for bomb in Paris

LONDON (R) — The leftwing Iranian People's Mujahedeen movement Sunday held the Iranian authorities responsible for a bomb explosion in Paris Saturday in which an Iranian student was seriously injured and a passer-by slightly hurt. The Paris bureau of the Mujahedeen told Reuters by telephone that the student was carrying a bomb intended to disrupt a demonstration being staged by supporters of the Mujahedeen.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ 762
♥ A Q J 10
♦ 983
♣ 83

WEST
♠ K
♥ 976532
♦ 74
♣ K J 62

EAST
♠ 9
♥ K 84
♦ A K Q 106
♣ Q 975

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 108543
♥ Void
♦ 52
♣ A 104

The bidding:

West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♣ 4 ♣
Pass Pass ♠
Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

Many people have a grudging respect for the con man. At the bridge table, he is often venerated. Here's one in action.

The bidding is of only passing interest. East held a sound opening bid and South bid what he thought he could make.

West led his top diamond, East won the ten and continued with the king and ace.

Declarer ruffed with the ten of trumps and West sluffed a club!

Declarer was convinced that the king of spades was to his right. Since he wanted

to get to dummy to take the trump finesse in case East held a guarded king of spades, declarer conceded a club. East won and continued with the queen of diamonds, and now West overruffed with his king of trumps for a one-trick set.

Perhaps you don't fully appreciate West's bit of larceny, but let us look at what happened at the other able in the team match from which this hand was taken.

Here, too, the contract was four aces and here, too, the defenders started with three rounds of diamonds. However, this time when declarer ruffed, West overruffed with the king and shifted to a club.

Declarer won the ace of clubs and drew the outstanding trump with the ace of spades. Now declarer crossed to dummy by leading the three of trumps to the six. On the ace of hearts he discarded a club, and then led the queen of hearts for a ruffing finesse. East covered with the king and declarer took care to ruff with a high trump. He re-entered dummy by leading the four of trumps to the seven and disposed of his remaining club loser on a high heart. So declarer ended up with ten tricks, losing only two diamonds and a trump.

Brazil, U.S. maintain ties despite differences over Falklands

By Oliver Wates
Reuters

BRASILIA — Major differences over the Falklands have failed to disrupt a steady rapprochement between the United States and Brazil, Latin America's biggest country.

Relations between the two countries, at a low point during the Carter administration, had been improving until the outbreak of the crisis caught them both with conflicting interests and loyalties.

Brazil's reaction has been limited diplomatic support for Argentina, without alienating the British. The United States opted for overwhelming backing for its oldest ally, provoking a wave of hostility throughout Latin America.

Brazil was put out by Washington's position and was quick to criticise it publicly, though in moderate terms. But diplomats and government officials in Brasilia believe the affair will prove no more than a minor complication in the process of rapprochement.

The Falklands question dominated President Joao Figueiredo's long-planned visit to Washington

in May. There were suggestions in Brazil that the visit should be cancelled because of U.S. support for Britain on the Falklands issue, but in the event only the social programme was trimmed and the trip went ahead.

Shock waves

It gave President Reagan a first hand account of the effect of the April 3 announcement on Latin American opinion.

"It was traumatic for Latin America, even among countries which were not supporting Argentina," said one Brazilian official. "Even if the U.S. stand did not surprise, the way in which it was done certainly shocked. It was done without anaesthetic."

Sympathy in Brasilia for Argentina was fed by a feeling that Washington had unwittingly deceived Argentine leaders into thinking the United States valued its alliance with them enough to support them over the Falklands, he added.

Latin American countries contrasted the U.S. response to Argentina's seizure of the territory it claims, to the reaction when Israel did the same. "There

was a feeling in Latin America that we were expendable," the official commented.

The view from Brasilia was put to President Reagan and other U.S. officials, who in turn explained the American point of view in discussions generally described as "very frank".

The open difference of opinion on the Falklands, did not however sour the presidential visit, the first to Washington since 1971, and

NEWS ANALYSIS

this was interpreted here as evidence of a new, more mature relationship between the two countries.

"It has shown that you can legitimately disagree with the United States without being a Communist," remarked one official wryly.

The impression in Brasilia is that in the short term Latin American relations with the United States will obviously have suffered from the crisis. But over the long term, the northern neighbour is too powerful and important in the world for any last-

ing break.

In the case of Brazil the declaration of American support for Britain was less unexpected than in most Latin American capitals. "Brazil had fewer illusions than most," the official said.

Divided support

The Brazilian public is in any case divided over support for Britain or Argentina and some of the press has attacked the government for its stance on the Falklands question. So the issue is not a vital political question in Brazil.

The rift in U.S.-Brazilian relations began in 1977. One factor was a Carter administration report on human rights in Brazil and another was outspoken criticism in Washington of a Brazilian nuclear power programme on the grounds that guarantees against the spread of nuclear weapons were insufficient.

The Brazilians immediately cancelled a military cooperation accord as a sign of their displeasure.

Relations improved immediately with the election of President Reagan, who has dropped human rights as a public foreign policy

issue. Last August special envoy for Latin America Thomas Enders paid a visit to Brasilia and he has been followed by a stream of U.S. representatives.

Diplomats on both sides predict a steady improvement from now on with perhaps greater cooperation on specific issues, though Brazil will not again automatically follow the U.S. lead in international questions.

The military cooperation accord will not be renewed, though since 1980 the two countries' military chiefs have been holding regular meetings to exchange views, they say.

Brazil has several commercial grievances against the United States on trade issues and these were brought up by Brazilian officials during the visit. The new U.S. sugar import quotas announced days before the visit, will cost Brazil millions of dollars a year, according to Brazil's sugar authority.

But these issues can now be discussed calmly and openly and both countries feel that the other will have more reason in future for moving closer.